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WINES.The following Wines, bottled in Europe,
have been specially selected, and procured
from the celebrated firm of Messrs. Geo.
G. SANDERSON, Sons & Co., of London,
Oporto and Xeres:—LIGHT DRY ... \$16.50 1.40
SOLERA ... 24.00 2.00
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Per doz. Per bot.

4000 ... \$16.50 1.40

FINE ... 27.00 2.25

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11, DES VUEX ROAD CL,
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 6th May, 1903.

ARE we to have the plague, like the poor, always with us? Every year, as it comes round, brings this dreaded visitant, which appears first in a sporadic then in epidemic form. Since its first outbreak in epidemic form no year has been free from the pest. Other places which have suffered from its ravages have since enjoyed some immunity. Hongkong and Canton seem destined to be annually afflicted with it. Even Peking, which was the first port in Kwangtung to suffer from plague, which is believed to have been introduced there from Yunnan, is clear of it this year. In this British Colony, where a Sanitary Board watches over the health of the place, and all the resources of medical science are available, the plague is rampant every year, and all the efforts put forth to arrest its spread and mitigate its virulence alike seem hopeless and useless. The percentage of deaths to cases is apparently as high as ever, and the returns show that though so far the season has proved fairly healthy and seasonable, the number of cases is more or less steadily advancing. Why is this? Is it all in vain that we have netted and trapped the drains, used disinfectants lavishly, whitewashed and cleansed tenements periodically, closed insanitary dwelling-houses, and waged constant war against filth generally? It would indeed seem so. The returns for the forty-eight hours commencing at noon on Saturday and ending at noon on Monday showed that there were 44 cases, of which 18 were dumped?

Does the last figure throw any light upon the subject? We think it does. The practice followed by the Chinese of dumping the bodies of those who have died of plague in the streets is undoubtedly the cause of infection. The practice is resorted to for the double purpose of getting rid of a serious trouble in burying the deceased and of subjecting the house in which he died, and which had become infected, to proper disinfection by the Sanitary Authorities. The latter is, of course, the chief reason. The Chinese care little or nothing for the risks of infection compared to the inconvenience and trouble of having their homes and

chattels disinfected. They dread the visits of the Sanitary inspectors worse than the plague. Why is this? It is the result, partly, it is to be feared, of roughness and want of consideration on the part of the coolies employed in the disinfecting work, and partly to the Oriental dislike of having their privacy invaded. Yet what is to be done? The disinfection of premises cannot be conducted without turning things awry and possibly causing some inconvenience and occasionally a certain amount of loss. It is, we are sure, the desire of the Sanitary Authorities to carry out this cleansing, deodorising, and purifying work with all possible expedition and with every regard for the rights of individuals and for the sanctity of property. But, as we have said, it is not possible to disinfect without giving some annoyance and trouble.

The question that remains, therefore, is whether the weal of the community or the prejudice of a section thereof is to be allowed to have priority. We unhesitatingly say that the greatest good of the greatest number is to be sought before pandering to race prejudice or class ignorance. It is the bounden duty of the Government to put a stop to the dumping of dead bodies in the streets or public places, and it will be criminally responsible if it fails to do so. It is idle to say that the task is beyond the powers possessed by the Government. To make such a plea would be to solemnly admit its own grievous and shameful incapacity. It is absolutely monstrous to suppose that any Administration possessing all the powers of a bureaucracy cannot, when it chooses, put an entire stop to this most dangerous and reckless practice by which the health and lives of the community are endangered and the trade of the port subjected to an annual loss amounting to an enormous sum. If the Police Force are really incapable of dealing with this grave offence against the law and sanitary regulations, then further assistance should be invoked, and if these measures also fail to put a stop to dumping of the dead, then such bodies found ownerless and unidentified should be cremated. There are, we know, serious objections to the cremation of these bodies. In the first place there is no crematorium in the Colony, and the process is expensive. But neither

difficulty nor expense must be allowed to stand in the way of preventing this method of spreading the plague. Nor must sentimental considerations for the prejudices of the Chinese be suffered to intervene. It is not proposed to cremate any bodies but those dumped and unclaimed, and ample notice could be given of the intention of the Government to adopt this course, so that persons committing the offence would incur the responsibility with their eyes open, and no hardship would be inflicted. We trust there is not a single person to be found in Hongkong who would be prepared to place the prejudices of law breakers before the common good.

We publish to-day another letter which His Excellency the Governor has received from Mr. CLEMENTI. This communication shows in even a more striking manner than the last the terrible character of the distress prevailing over an enormous area of the province. The statements that women and children have been sold like cattle in order to insure that they shall be provided with food, are verified by Mr. CLEMENTI, who personally witnessed a public sale at Kweishan, and he adds the remark that the gentry estimate that some ten thousand children (boys and girls alike) have already been sold and that eight wives out of every ten in the district have also been sold. A further telegram, we understand, has been received reporting that acute distress prevails at Wengsun, near Nanning, where 68,000 people are starving. It is roughly estimated that at least 10,000 piculs of rice or maize will be needed between now and the end of July, if the distress is to be alleviated. What the Hongkong Committee will do towards supplying it, will, of course, be regulated by the amount of the subscriptions received. Up to the present the Committee have sent three shipments, each of 150 piculs of rice, and propose to continue regular shipments to the extent the Fund permits.

An Amoy telegram states that plague is epidemic there.

The returns of the number of cases of communicable disease other than plague, notified in the Colony last week show two cases of cholera (1 European and 1 Chinese), 1 European case of diphtheria and one Chinese case of enteric fever.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

W. Douglas Graham	...	\$10
Hon. R. Shaw	...	10
W. J. Uehling	...	10
W. J. Wright	...	5
H. C. Goble	...	2
C. Abdool & Co.	...	2

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty—Staff-Paymaster A. Wilson, to the Tamar, to date April 2.

The *Knox* case has been settled. The amount paid by the Chinese Government is stated to be £33,000, which represents about the sum of the original claim, which, however, had grown nearly double by interest.

One of the largest orders for North Country coal ever given was reported on the Newcastle Exchange on 1st ult. The Russian Admiralty requiring 110,000 tons of Northumberland steam coal for naval purposes.

The London papers announce that a marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain J. B. Arbuthnot, Scots Guards, eldest son of Colonel George Arbuthnot of Norton Court, Gloucestershire, and Olive only daughter of Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, and of Lady Blake.

A slight outbreak of fire occurred about midnight on Monday in a house at 112, Queen's Road West. It was discovered in time and extinguished by the inmates and police. The Fire Brigade turned out, but their services were not required. The damage amounted to only five dollars.

Mr. William Stanton, formerly chief inspector of the Hongkong Detective Force, read an interesting paper at the Lickard (Cornwall) Literary Institution last month on the Taiping rebellion. The lecture, which was illustrated by means of forty lantern views, gave a very vivid and complete account of the rebellion, and at the close a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Stanton.

Navy and Army think the Shanghai Volunteers should be very satisfied to have acquired such an experienced and able commandant as Major W. M. Watson of the West Riding Regiment. Major Watson was formerly in the Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei, and was mentioned in despatches for his share in the China expedition of 1901. He previously saw service in the operations in Matabele and in 1893-4.

As the passenger rates upon the Siberian Railway are very low, the cost of a third-class ticket from Hamburg to Shanghai by the Siberian and Eastern China Railways, inclusive of food during the journey, being little over £10, while from Hamburg to Shanghai by water costs £10, the great difference has led the German Government to decide to send soldiers serving in the Far East, and who return to Germany either on furlough or on sick leave, by way of the Siberian Railway.

A Berlin telegram to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says:—The Russian Telegraph Agency publishes a strong demand, stating that whatever has been said in English and Japanese papers about new demands of Russia with regard to Manchuria is untrue. The Agency announces again that the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia is being carried out. The *Times* cautions Japan to be calm. The Washington Government declines to take part in joint steps of the Powers in this question; they are, moreover, of the same opinion as Germany, viz., that Manchuria has politically gone to Russia.

Shortly before the beginning of the Easter Holidays the German Government brought in a motion in the Imperial Parliament to the effect that the time of service of such German post and telegraph officers who are employed in East Asia, outside the Kiaochow Settlement, shall in the matter of promotion or pensioning be counted double, such as is the case with the German officers who are employed in Kiaochow and other over-sea German territories. If a German post or telegraph officer thus has served 10 years in China these 10 years in view of the above order will count as 20 years.

In the Canadian Parliament recently Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a Bill to increase the poll-tax on Chinese immigrants from \$100 to \$500. This is tantamount to prohibition. The Prime Minister said that the question of immigration of Japanese into Canada had been settled by Japan prohibiting immigration to Canada. As to the idea of Japan revoking this order, Sir W. Laurier said:—“We have assurances, through the Japanese Consul, that there is not the slightest intention on the part of the Japanese Government to revoke its present order.” This settles the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration as far as Canada is concerned.

A Vienna telegram advises that arrangements are being made by powerful financial and commercial interests for the establishment of an Austro-Chinese Bank with a capital of 24,000,000 kronen (say £1,000,000 sterling). The Government is supporting the project, and it is expected that it will either grant a subsidy or guarantee the payment of interest on the capital, which is to be subscribed by Austrian financiers at home and Austrian merchants in China, while it is also thought possible that some Chinese capital may be obtained. The object of the bank, the chief office of which will probably be at Tientsin with branches at Peking and other ports in China, is to develop Austrian trade in the East, which is said to be greatly restricted owing to the lack of proper banking and financial facilities. As the *L. and C. Express* remarks it will, apparently, not be long before every nationality having treaties with China will be represented by a financial institution.

A WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT.

Hon. W. Chatham, the Water Authority, announces that on and after to-morrow a constant supply of water will be turned on in the public mains.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS SERVICE.

THE KING IN PARIS.

LONDON, 3rd May.

The King's reply to the address from the British Chamber of Commerce was unusually warm and is regarded as extremely important. His Majesty said: “Providences has designed France to be our near neighbour and I hope always our dear friend; all misunderstandings and differences of the past are now happily removed and forgotten, and I trust that the friendship and admiration we all feel for the French and their glorious traditions may develop into a sentiment of the warmest affection and attachment.”

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

LONDON, 3rd May.

The Kaiser has paid a visit to the Pope in the Vatican.

FAMINE IN KWANGSI.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following Report from Mr. Clementi, dated Kweishan, Kwangsi, April 28th:—

Your Excellency—I left Tsam-chau Fu by launch at 7.15 a.m. on the 27th inst., and arrived in Kweishan shortly after 4 p.m. on the same day. The District Magistrate Chuan King Wa received me with the greatest courtesy and during my stay here I am living in his Yamen. The Magistrate is an energetic man, 40 years of age, a native of Hongshan, thoroughly familiar with Hongkong and Macao. He has studied Western science and methods of government with the result that he combines an enlightened effort at improvement with patriotic devotion to his country. The Magistrate tells me that he frequently walks on foot through his district city, visiting the shops and talking with the people under his administration; and this afternoon he walked with me to see the principal places of interest in Kweishan. Any petitioner is admitted directly to presence of the Magistrate as would be the case in Hongkong. Moreover the Magistrate has at last succeeded in practically clearing his district of robber-hands. The Magistrate in person leads his troops to the fight, and as the result of the execution of some 2,000 robbers, bad characters have found it advisable to move elsewhere.

But the result of robber-warfare, drought and flood is now apparent in the direct destination. In the company of the gentry I visited the village 羅白灣 this morning where I found the people living on grass, tree-leaves and the so-called “wooden potatoes” of which I enclose a sample. Even those who have a little rice or 包粟 (also called 粟米) mix it with cooled tree-leaves in order to increase the quantity. Boys, girls and women are sold daily at the river side. I attended such a sale this afternoon and saw babies and children huddled and felt as though they were pigs come to market. Some are so thin and starved that no one will purchase them. The Magistrate informs me that at first he wished to prohibit the sale, but that when he saw that unless the children were sold both children and parents must starve he changed his mind and allowed the sale to continue. The gentry estimate that some 10,000 children (boys and girls alike) have already been sold and that eight wives out of every ten in this district have also been sold.

With a view to the all-vision of this distress the Magistrate and the gentry are making free distribution of gruel made from 包粟 in various centres:—(1) Within Kweishan itself daily distribution is made to upwards of 2,000 persons in the temple of Confucius. The District Magistrate went with me this afternoon to attend such a distribution which lasted from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. But when the gruel was all used up there still remained over 100 persons who had to be turned away empty. (2) At 東津 distribution is made daily to upwards of 1,000 persons. (3) At 橋塘 where the distress is terrible, to upwards of 2,000 persons. (4) At 木格 to more than 1,000 persons: and at (5) 羅白灣 which I visited this morning, to 1,000 persons. The relief is admittedly insufficient to meet the demand; but the district is impoverished and money is scarce. Here also the pawnshops are closed.

After consultation with the gentry and the District Magistrate, I have concluded that the best method of relieving those actually starving will be free distribution of gruel (chank) made from 包粟 in 10 centres in this district. At first I suggested rice-gruel, but the gentry and the Magistrate agreed in declaring that 包粟 was far more sustaining. I find also that the people are accustomed to it and that in good years Kweishan exports large quantities of 包粟 for consumption elsewhere. It is also, I understand, considerably cheaper than rice and consequently more can be supplied. Wahu on the Yangtze is the port from which most 包粟 is exported; but it comes also from Tongking and no doubt can be purchased at a reasonable price in Canton. The 10 centres agreed upon are (1) Kweishan itself; (2) 東津; (3) 橋塘; (4) 木格; (5) 羅白灣; (6) 五山; (7) 草塘; (8) 石碑塘; (9) 大塘; (10) 山西.

To be noted out is one quart of gruel: and the amount of 包粟 required for this purpose at each centre is estimated at 700 catties daily, i.e., a total of 490 piculs weekly.

It was also suggested by the Magistrate and the gentry that a method of helping those who are in great distress, although not actually

starving, will be to sell cheap rice within Kweishan itself. It was recommended that the price should be 10 cents a picul more than the cost. The additional 10 cents a picul would pay for incidental expenses, while the reconversion of rice sold into money would ensure the continuance of the supply and thereby compel the local rice-shops to reduce their prices. I think that this recommendation is worth careful consideration. The rice would be sold only in Kweishan, where the country people could come and make their purchases, in order that its sale only to the really indigent may be insured.

The control should, I think, vest in two Europeans; and if Your Excellency approves of the suggestion in my letter of the 26th inst., an unpassed cadet might be appointed to co-operate with a missionary in the administration of the supply. In Kweishan, as at Tsam-chau, Cantonese is the local dialect.

From Tsam-chau to Kweishan there travelled with me two representatives of the Kwong Yan (廣仁) Charitable Society at Canton who had, like myself, been sent to report on the famine for the relief of which subscription has been organized by the officials and gentry at Canton, the Fiu Toi named Tong (丁).

On my return to Canton I will ascertain and report the details of this attempt to relieve the Kwong Yan famine; but in the meantime it will be easy for Your Excellency to obtain through the Tung Wá Hospital a copy of any report made by the representatives of the Kwong Yan Shin Tong, who return to Canton to-morrow, together with the details of any scheme of relief formulated as the result of such report. I have arranged with the District Magistrate of Kweishan that any money contributed by the Cantonese merchants shall be used in other famine centres than those set apart for the Hongkong fund; and in any case there is little fear that too much will be contributed considering the enormous area of distress.

However, in view of the fact that the Cantonese representatives have turned back at Kweishan, I have decided to push on as far as Nanning, although the country is in a disturbed condition. The Kweishan magistrate assures me that he is prepared to guarantee the safety of Hongkong rice transported up the river and will forward it under such escort as will prevent any possibility of its seizure by pirates or robbers. Moreover, both the Governor and the Kweishan Magistrate declare that the distress in Nanning is most acute. I am therefore leaving to-morrow on horseback in order to inspect the country as I go, and will report by telegram.

The harvest in Kweishan district promises well; the weather is favourable; seasonable rain has fallen and continues to fall. It is probable that relief will only be required until the next rice harvest at the end of July.

I am,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
C. CLEMENTI.

P.S.—I have this day sent the following telegram to Your Excellency:—“After consulting District Magistrate and gentry recommend free distribution daily in ten centres Kweishan district of gruel made from 包粟 otherwise known as 粟米. This food is more satisfying than rice gruel and the people are accustomed to it: price is considerably less. Estimate total amount of 包粟 required at 400 piculs weekly. Relief necessary till next harvest end July. Recommend also sale within Kweishan city of cheap rice of 10 cents a picul above cost price for the relief of those not actually starving but unable to purchase at famine prices. The additional ten cents will cover incidental expenses and the reconversion of the rice into money will prolong the period of relief. Advise that central control be placed in hands of two Englishmen resident in Kweishan. Suggest co-operation for this purpose of one unpassed cadet and one missionary. Will telegraph names of missionary later. Meanwhile forward 包粟 to care of F. C. at Tsam-chau for transmission to Kweishan as soon as European can take charge. Have highest opinion of Kweishan District Magistrate who will give all assistance and is already distributing relief at several centres. Letter by post. Proceed Nanning to-morrow. Wahu produces 包粟; it can probably also be bought at Canton or Hongkong.”

THE PLAGUE RETURNS.

The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the Colony during the week ended May 2nd show 95 cases of plague (1 Jew, 1 Indian and 93 Chinese). 83 of these cases were fatal.

Since then, viz., for the two days ended at noon on Monday, 45 new cases have been notified. No fewer than 18 of these cases were dumped in the streets.

Only five cases of plague, all fatal, were notified during the 24 hours ended noon yesterday. Two of them were dumped. The total number of cases notified since the beginning of the year is brought up to 491.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR MAY.

The following cards were returned:—
Dr. W. L. Martin ... 88 = 8 = 80
Capt. H. Orton ... 95 = 15 = 80
Mr. A. J. Williams ... 97 = 16 = 81
Mr. E. J. Grist ... 89 = 6 = 84
Mr. A. B. Law ... 90 = 6 = 84
Mr. W. V. Clark ... 90 = 6 = 84
Mr. E. E. Deacon ... 92 = 8 = 84
Lt. D. C. H. Dalrymple ... 96 = 12 = 84
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis ... 89 = 2 = 87
Mr. J. C. Gray ... 108 = 17 = 92

Dr. W. L. Martin ... 88 = 8 = 80
Mr. A. J. Williams ... 97 = 16 = 81
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Lt. D. C. H. Dalrymple ... 96 = 12 = 84
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis ... 89 = 2 = 87
Mr. J. C. Gray ... 108 = 17 = 92

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, on Wednesday, 15th April, 1903, at 3.30 p.m. Present:—Mr. E. A. Hewett (Vice-Chairman) Hon. C. W. Dickson, Messrs D. R. Law, C. Nicholson, N. A. Sibbs, J. K. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins, R. C. Wilcox, A. G. Wood, Hon. R. Sheehan (ex officio) and A. R. Love, Secretary.

MINUTES.
The minutes of the last Meeting held on the 24th March were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.
The VICE-CHAIRMAN said he felt sure that in welcoming Messrs. D. R. Law and A. C. Wood who had accepted seats on the Committee since the last meeting, he was voicing the wishes of the rest of the Committee.

NEW MEMBERS.
The SECRETARY reported that since the last meeting Mr. Ferd Bornemann had been elected to membership, subject to the usual confirmation at the next annual general meeting.
Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., was also elected to membership on the same terms.
COLLISIONS BETWEEN JUNKS AND STEAMERS.
The following letter was read:—
Colonial Secretary's Office,
March 23rd, 1903.

Sir,—Adverting to Mr. Wilson's letter of the 25th April, 1902, and the Acting Colonial Secretary's reply No. 995 of 7th May last, I am directed to refer you to Ordinance No. 30 of 1902, the provisions of which it is hoped will tend to prevent collisions between Junk and Steamers, and to state that as at present advised this Government is not prepared to act on the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of your letter under reference—I have, etc.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
The VICE-CHAIRMAN said that the new Ordinance brought in to meet representations from this Chamber practically placed junk and ships on the high seas on an equality before the court as regards lights in collision cases, and as far as that went it was a great improvement. It was pointed out in the discussion which followed that the Government declined to protect owners of steamers by making a reasonable time limit after the occurrence of an accident, subsequent to which it would not be possible to commence any action for damages nor had they met the request of the Chamber for the defendant steamship owner's costs unless able to prove that he was a resident in the Colony and possessed of property within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Committee decided to record its dissatisfaction with the decision of the Government, and it was agreed to ask the Government to reconsider the matter with a view to putting a stop to the numerous speculative actions for excessive collision damages against steamers brought by owners of junk or worn-out junks in the hope that the steamship owner might be induced to make some offer to settle the case before going to trial.

QUARANTINE DECLARED AGAINST HONGKONG BY BURMA.

A letter was read dated 21st March from the Colonial Secretary informing the Chamber that a telegram had been received from the Government of Burma stating that Hongkong had been declared to be infected.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN said that the question of revising the present rules and bye-laws had been before the Committee for some time and the late Chairman, Mr. C. S. Sharp, had given much time to the matter. The present rules, some of which are out of date, had been in force since 1874, and the new regulations now laid on the table were the result of the work of the Sub-Committee formed at the last monthly meeting. Rules had also been drawn up for regulating the procedure at General Meetings called for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Council. After some discussion the new Rules and Regulations, subject to a few minor alterations which were agreed to, were ordered to be printed and circulated to all the Members at least 10 days prior to the annual meeting to allow the Members at that meeting the opportunity of adopting them as provided by Rule 18.

SCALE OF COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN said the revision of the scale which had been in force since 1874 had been engaged in the attention of the Committee during the past month.

Certain alterations were made and the revised scale ordered to be printed and circulated for the information of the Members in order that it may be confirmed at the forthcoming general meeting.

BROKERAGE ON STOCKS AND SHARE.

A letter was read from a member of the Chamber requesting the Committee to agitate against the manner in which the sharebrokers of the Colony charge both the buyer and the seller of shares with brokerage. In the discussion following, the legality of the double charge was questioned and it was pointed out that a broker cannot act for both parties impartially.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

“That the Committee of this Chamber deprecates the custom of stock and share brokers taking commission from both the buyer and seller of shares and that the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong be asked to arrange for brokerage to be charged to the seller only. It was further agreed that a letter to the above effect be sent to the Secretary of the Stockbrokers' Association.”

DATE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN stated that through the delay in printing the great mass of matter required for the annual report and the recent holidays it would not be possible to hold the annual meeting until next month and that another Committee Meeting would be called shortly to consider the report and the Chairman's speech, which he would draw up for approval if so desired.
This was agreed to nem. con.
The meeting then terminated.

SUPRE

IN ORIGIN

BEFORE HIS
BERKELEY (A)

TAX “ZA

The hearing was which the Man Loo Steamship Company with the alleged the defendant's steam

Mr. E. H. Sharp barrister-at-law (22 Hatt of Messrs solicitors, one for Pollock, K. C., and barristers-at-law (11 of Messrs. Deacon the defendants.

The special jury J. W. Bolles, A. A. Turner, G. Mayman, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Sharp, K.C. plaintiff, was not continued attack of David Anderson was the first witness Morgan J. Phillips, 1 to the Parla belong 12th September he Zaffiro which was t about to proceed to about 11 o'clock carrying a box; an him. The other m better dressed chi with him. He sand the box to M second mate. Wit the drawer add he down to the stor two Chinamen, on he took out was He opened the do box put it down room. Witness l they were broken, the Chinaman to t the second officer a got all that money second officer was of the box, who notes. The sec Witnes tried second officer t key of the stor locked it in a d the drawer in hi between 4 and 5 M of the strong-roo gave him the key, key back from the before. The ship afternoon. So f key of the stor and the key of trousers pocket on he turned in, hi The strong-room They arrived at anchored about 3 for the key of t mails out. He g the small draw mate about 10 m latter gave him t of the drawer. e came with a deli gave the second r room and follow way down he r reported the box the strong-room did not find the lighters alongsid purpose. He sen the master. The saloon deck to t man, who carried did not seem to carrying it down.

By the Court—one carries a chil Examination of “green deck were whether or not t staid himself?

Cross-examin no cabin on the carried on the “ on the “green de in the strong-ro docks was cattl from the shore, docks putting th did not go to M the cattle were of the crew. T 16th, some of box: was discov cattle began bet man came off v 11.30. Before ship for the st the strong room with; it had not the strong-room look of the dra signs of having notices of war with the mails, were put into t The floor of the silk. There w still there when ed. Only the m loss of the box box was brou were men work up stairs. H or not the p

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 5th May.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR HENRY P. BENCKLEY (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE "ZAFIRO" MYSTERY.

The hearing was resumed of the case in which the Man Loong and the China and Manila Steamship Company for damages in connection with the alleged theft of \$50,000 gold from the defendants' steamer *Zafiro* on September last. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. F. Fogel, solicitor), are for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor), are for the defendant.

The special jury was as follows:—Messrs. J. W. Dolles, A. S. Horner, J. Leitch, A. Turner, G. Mayer, and F. D. Goddard. Foreman, Mr. Hooper.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., the leading counsel for the plaintiff, was not in attendance, owing to his continued attack of fever.

David Anderson, chief officer of the *Zafiro*, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Morgan Phillips, he said he was now attached to the *Peta* belonging to the same company. On 12th September he was chief officer of the *Zafiro* which was then in Hongkong Harbour about 11 o'clock a Chinaman came on board carrying a box; another Chinaman accompanied him. The other man was better dressed. The better dressed Chinaman had a shipping order with him. He told witness he wished to send the box to Manila. Witness sent for the second mate. Witness took the keys out of the drawer and he and the second mate went down to the strong-room accompanied by the two Chinamen, one carrying the box. The key he took out was the key of the strong-room. He opened the door and the man carrying the box put it down on a case of silk inside the room. Witness looked at the seals to see if they were broken. None was broken so he told the Chinaman to put it on the shelf. He heard the second officer asking the Chinaman how he got all that money into a box that size. The second officer was then speaking to the owner of the box, who said in reply it was all notes. The second officer looked the door and witness tried the door and then the second officer tried it. Witness took the key of the strong-room from his cabin and locked it in a drawer, putting the key of the drawer in his pocket. In the afternoon between 5 and 6 the mate asked him for the key of the strong-room to put in parcels. Witness gave him the key. Afterwards witness got the key back from the second mate and locked it up before. The ship left for Manila the same afternoon. So far as he was aware the key of the strong-room was in the drawer and the key of the drawer was in his trousers pocket on the way to Manila. When he turned in, his trousers hung over his bunk. The strong-room was not opened on the way. They arrived at Manila on the 15th and anchored about 3.30. The second mate asked for the key of the strong-room to get the mails out. He gave the mate the key of the small drawer in his room. He saw the mate about 10 minutes afterwards and the latter gave him the key of the strong-room and of the drawer. Next morning a Chinaman came with a delivery order for the box. He gave the second officer the key of the strong-room and followed him immediately. On his way down he met the second officer who reported the box missing. He went down to the strong-room and turned everything out but did not find the box. They searched all the lighters alongside, stopping work for that purpose. He sent the second mate ashore for the master. The box was carried from the saloon deck to the 'tween deck by the Chinaman, who carried it in one arm. The Chinaman did not seem to be put to much exertion in carrying it down.

By the Court—The box was being carried as one carries a child—on the left arm.

Examination continued—The ladders to the 'tween deck were steep. He did not remember whether or not the Chinaman carrying the box steadied himself in going down the ladder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slade—There were no cabins on the 'tween decks. Cargo was carried on the 'tween decks. Cargo was placed on the 'tween decks after the treasure was put in the strong-room. The cargo on the 'tween decks was cattle. They were put there by men from the shore. Cattlemen were in the 'tween decks putting them in their stalls. These men did not go to Manila. On the way to Manila the cattle were fed and watered by members of the crew. The cattle were landed on the 10th, some of them before the loss of the box was discovered. The landing of the cattle began between 7 and 8. The Chinaman came off with the delivery order about 11.30. Before that lighters had left the ship for the shore. He examined the lock of the strong-room to see if it had been tampered with; it had not. He also examined the keys of the strong-room and of his drawer and also the lock of the drawer but none of them showed signs of having been tampered with; there was no trace of wax. He did not remember any parcels were put into the strong-room after the mails. The floor of the room was covered with cases of silk. There were about 10 cases. These were still there when the loss of the box was discovered. Only the mails had been taken out when the loss of the box was discovered. At the time the box was brought on board in Hongkong, there were men working on the 'tween decks putting up stalls. He did not remember whether or not the people working there saw the

procession going into the strong-room. The *Zafiro* had come out of dock, in which she had been for about six weeks. He joined her as second mate while she was in dock. He was promoted to first mate within about a week, about the 21st of August, and took over the key of the strong-room. During the time the ship was in dock the chief officer had the key of the strong-room in his possession on board. The ship came out of dock on the 15th. The lock of the drawer in which he kept the key of the strong-room was just an ordinary lock. He did not measure the box which the Chinaman brought on board. The Chinaman produced his shipping order. The second officer was not with him then. He sent for the second mate, who was in the mess. Witness went by the Court—He did not remember the appearance of the Chinaman who brought the delivery order on board at Manila.

By the Foreman of the Jury—He did not actually handle the box and could not judge of its weight. There was no other treasure on board. There were two doors to the strong-room, independent of each other. The room was lighted by electric light which was very seldom kept burning. On the same shelf on which the box was placed there was a box of glass. Only the mails were taken out of the room at Manila before the loss was discovered. The loss would hardly be noticed when the mails were taken out.

By the Court—He was not present when the mails were taken out. When the door was opened the mails would be reached first.

Wong Yit Fong, treasury clerk to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said he had been in that position for over three years. Shown a box supposed to be a facsimile of the missing box, he said he saw it packed with notes and silver dollars to the value of \$50,000 on 12th February. There were 1,500 twenty dollar notes, 1,500 ten dollar notes, 400 five dollar notes, and 500 silver American dollars. He packed the notes into the box with the assistance of some folks. Mr. Hastings and the cashier, Mr. Sharp, were present.

Mr. Morgan Phillips—Could the box have held any more?

Mr. Slade—That is a leading question. Mr. Morgan Phillips—Well, will Mr. Slade assist me to put it in any other way?

Mr. Slade—I want to assist you in any way. Mr. Morgan Phillips—When the notes were put in, was there any room left? The box and its contents weighed 53½ lbs. The weight of the notes was 11½ lbs.

Cross-examined—There were always in the treasury of the Bank large sums in gold and gold notes deposited by Chinese.

Edwin Evans, second officer of the *Zafiro*, said that on 12th September a Chinaman came on board carrying a box wrapped in a cloth. Before witness saw him the chief officer had sent for him. He saw the two Chinamen standing outside the chief officer's cabin. The box was lying on deck. It was smaller than the one produced in Court. Witness, the chief officer and the two Chinamen went to the strong-room. The chief officer opened the door. One of the Chinamen, whom he took to be a coolie, carried the box down. The coolie took the box inside. He took the cloth off before going in. The Chinaman carried the box down on his left arm steadying it with his right. He laid it down on a case of silk in the strong-room. The chief officer said "Let us look at the seals." Witness turned it over to look at the seals.

Witness turned it over to look at the seals. He was all right. He said to the Chinaman who owned the box, "How do you manage to get \$50,000 in a box like that?" The Chinaman answered that it was all notes.

Is Lordship—Are you sure of that? Witness—Quite sure. The box he handled on board was not as heavy as the one produced in Court. The box he handled on the *Zafiro* would not weigh more than 14 lbs., as it appeared to him then. He asked the Chinaman the question because the box was so light and small. The Chinese coolie, then lifted the box off the bale of silk and put it on the shelf. Then the coolie came out of the room. Witness was standing at the door; he looked the door and gave the key to the chief officer then and there. He tried the door to see if it was locked; so did the chief officer. There was a hole in the door in which you could put your fingers. The owner of the box accompanied him to the officers' mess-room. The owner had a shipping order which had been previously shown to witness. It bore that the box contained \$50,000 in U.S. notes. He wrote on the order "Received one only—E. Evans." He asked the Chinaman how freight was paid on the box, by weight or measurement? and the Chinaman replied that payment was made on the value of the box. That afternoon the mail came on board about four o'clock.

By the Court—The freight was settled on shore.

Examination continued—He got the key of the strong-room and carried the mail down. It consisted of one bag half full. He opened the door, threw the bag in, shut the door and looked it, and felt to see if it was locked. That was his invariable practice. When he went up above the chief officer told him that some parcels were there to go into the strong-room. Three sailors took the parcels down. There were eight parcels. He went down with the sailors, saw the parcels put in the room, and afterwards locked the door and tried it and returned the key to the chief officer. So far as he knew the strong-room was not opened again until they got to Manila, at which port they arrived on the afternoon of the 15th. They came from the shore for the mails about three o'clock. He went to the chief officer to get the key of the strong-room. The chief officer was on the forecastle-head attending to the letting-go of the anchor,

the key he got was the key of the drawer in which the key of the strong-room was kept. A sailor went down below with him and took out the mail, after which witness locked the door and tried it and returned both keys to the chief officer. There was an electric light in the strong-room; it was not on during the day-time. The only light was by the floor. By day the room was dark except by the door. The room was about 10 feet by 8 feet—8 feet back from the door and 10 across. When he took out the mail at Manila he did not notice whether or not the box was missing. Next day a Chinaman came with a delivery order for the box. He got the key of the strong-room from the chief officer and went down below to get the box. The box was not there. He went out of the strong-room, locked the door and reported the matter to the chief officer whom he met on his way down. They made a thorough search but were unable to find the box. The Chinaman who carried the box on board in Hongkong did not appear to be carrying it with much exertion.

His Lordship—He thought that although it had not been suggested in any way that the officers had done away with the box, this witness should be asked to say so on oath.

Mr. Slade—We do not make any charge against anybody.

His Lordship—But the question should be asked.

Mr. Slade—Our position is that we can say nothing about it. There is absolutely not the faintest ground for suspicion against the officers.

His Lordship—I think the witnesses who are produced and who had charge of this box should say on oath that they did not take it.

Mr. Slade—We do not suggest that they did.

His Lordship—Still the question ought to be put as a matter of form. You (the witness) need not, I may say, answer it.

Mr. Morgan Phillips—Had you anything to do with the abstraction of this box from the strong-room and from the custody of the Company?

Witness—No, sir.

His Lordship—The box was in your custody?

Witness—Yes, sir.

His Lordship—And you were the only person who had access to the strong-room?

Mr. Slade—The chief officer, my Lord.

His Lordship—Yes. But you went to the strong-room alone in company with a sailor at the time the box was there; and you swear positively that you did not take that box out?

Witness—I did not.

His Lordship—I thought it only right to ask this question.

Mr. Slade—Certainly, my Lord.

His Lordship—And you do not know who took that box?

Witness—I do not know who took the box? Cross-examined—He had no idea when the box was abstracted. He did not notice whether or not it was there when he placed the mails in at Hongkong, nor when the parcels were put in. One man went into the room and another passed the parcels in. He directed where they should be put. The parcels were put in a partition by itself. The parcels were put in another partition. When one first opened the door one could not see into the room, but after standing for about two minutes one could see. The light was bad. It came down the ladder, and the strong-room was at the bottom of the ladder.

The Court adjourned from one till two o'clock.

Cross-examination continued—Witness first saw the box produced in Court at the Bank a month or six weeks ago. He was then informed of the weight for the first time. He did not remember whether or not they were carrying any Chinese passengers that trip. Any member of the crew had ready access to the 'tween deck. Any Chinese passengers who might have been on board would have no difficulty in getting there. Coolies came on board at Manila and discharged cattle from the portion of the 'tween deck where the strong-room was. After the parcels were put in the strong-room nothing else was put in. No parcels were taken out of the strong-room before the box was missed.

By the Foreman of the Jury—If he had known that the box contained \$50,000 in silver as well as the notes he would not have signed the receipt. Judging from the size of the box produced in Court the box which he actually saw on board was not big enough to contain the sum in notes and silver which it was said to contain.

After the box was put on the shelf he never saw the box. It was not possible for the box to have been taken when the mail was taken out; only one sailor went down with him and the sailor carried the mail up.

By the Court—A Filipino and a Chinaman came on board at Manila with the delivery order. The Chinaman did not look like a coolie nor like a wealthy man either. The Filipino was the launch man, he thought. The Chinaman was dressed as a shopkeeper or a clerk. The Filipino did the talking. It was the Filipino who brought the delivery order.

Archibald Henderson, chief engineer of the *Zafiro*, deposed that on the morning of the 12th September he saw two Chinamen come on board. He was standing on the saloon deck about six yards from his cabin. That was close to the chief officer's cabin. One of the Chinamen was carrying a box and the better-dressed Chinaman was walking in front. The latter spoke to the chief officer. The box which the Chinaman was carrying was smaller than that produced in Court. There was a white cloth round the box. It was all round the box and the ends were made fast on the top. The Chinaman was carrying the box on his left arm, held up by the right hand. It appeared to be no exertion to the Chinaman to carry the box. The *Zafiro* went into dry-dock on the 11th of July at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She came out on the 15th, and went to the buoy about the 21st. She was lying between these dates, at the Dock Co's

buoy. He was on board while she was in dry-dock; she underwent considerable repairs, and people had access generally to the whole of the steamer.

Cross-examined—One of the Chinese who brought the box on board was better dressed than the other. He had no special reason for taking notice of the way the box was carried, but he remembered the matter.

Re-examined—He thought it was two days after reaching Manila that the box was missed. The details of the Chinamen coming on board with the box were then fresh in his memory.

Mr. Morgan Phillips said that that was all the oral evidence he proposed to call. There was the evidence of one witness who was called before the commission in Manila. That was Henry G. Sharp, whose evidence Mr. Morgan Phillips proceeded to read.

Mr. Slade said he proposed to call rebutting evidence on the subject of payments by American ships. Evidence had been given to the effect that American ships in Hongkong made payments only in local currency. He had evidence to show that American ships paid in gold and he had a witness who was prepared to say that he had recently received payment in gold from American ships for goods supplied.

Ching Yek Fo, assistant, examined by Mr. Slade, said his firm had acted as compradors for the German Navy for several years; they had also done business with American transports, including the *Sherman*, which they provided lately with coal, provisions, etc. Payment was made in American gold and banknotes. The firm was paid a total sum of \$5,000 gold. Witness knew an American ship named the *Hancock* another American transport, which his firm during the war provided with provisions and water. In this case also payment was made in United States money; neither Mexican or American silver money ever was paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morgan Phillips—The firm had furnished within the last twelve months provisions for United States warships on the China Station; the *Monmouth* had been so supplied during either June or July last year. Provisions were furnished, and a cheque was received in return on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; it was in Mexican dollars. One or two other American warships had been catered for within the last twelve months, but witness did not remember their names. Some payments were in American money and others in Mexican currency.

By the Foreman of the Jury—United States banknotes received in the transaction of business were sold to Chinese banks or money changers. United States money received by witnesses' firm would not be locked up long; it was a week.

This concluded the evidence, and Mr. Morgan Phillips addressed the jury. He said they would have, in one shape or another, to ask themselves the question—Had the plaintiff satisfied them that the box placed on board the *Zafiro* contained \$50,000 gold? That was the question they had to ask and to answer too. The plaintiff must be dealt with in the light of the only other business man in Hongkong, and the only documentary evidence he had produced to show that he had those notes in his possession on 12th September last was one single entry in one of the books exhibited in Court. He could not produce a balance sheet, and the jury knew how carefully English Chinese carrying on business in the Colony conducted their affairs.

Mr. Slade—I would ask my learned friend to be accurate in his statements. You asked only for entries relating to this particular matter, and not for entries relating to the general conduct of his business. There were about a hundredweight of books ready to show you if you had asked for them, but you carefully refrained from asking for them.

Mr. Morgan Phillips was proceeding to refer further to the absence of documentary evidence, when Mr. Slade again protested.

Mr. Morgan Phillips—My learned friend is so impulsive.

Mr. Slade—My learned friend is so inaccurate. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morgan Phillips—Pray don't interrupt me any more.

Continuing, Mr. Morgan Phillips said that if the plaintiff was an honest man carrying on an honest trade nothing would have been easier than to prove it while he was in the witness box. Was it likely that he had the time he stated? Certainly not. Then as to the explanation regarding the manner in which he came into possession of the money, it had been proved conclusively in evidence that payments from American warships were made in Mexican currency and not in American banknotes or gold, and that the plaintiff could not possibly have obtained the money in that way. Dealing with the size of the box, Mr. Morgan Phillips said all the witnesses from the *Zafiro* were satisfied that the box placed on board the steamer was smaller than the one produced in Court, and the latter was the smallest into which \$49,500 in notes and \$500 in silver could be packed. Its weight, too, was much lighter than that of a box containing such an amount of money, and was only about 12½ lbs. where it should have been 53½ lbs. Counsel pointed out the disparity existing between the plaintiff's statement to Mr. Hastings and the evidence he had given in the box, and went on to say that, contrary to what the plaintiff had asserted, no security was required by the American Government in the Philippines when a tender was being submitted. It was highly improbable, further, that this sum of \$50,000 was being sent to Manila to cover future possible contracts; had money been required for that purpose, Jackson, the partner in Manila, could have telegraphed to say so. Mr. Morgan Phillips, who went over much of the ground covered in his speech when opening the case for the defendants on Saturday, contended that a deliberate plan had been concocted to defraud the steamship company. The only proof lay with the plaintiff. Jackson, whom Mr. Morgan Phillips said, he had never met, was counsel who could advance an unfavourable proposition with more apparent sincerity. (Laughter.) The case he would leave with the jury.

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THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Twenty per Cent., being Twelve Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable in Cash, at exchange 73, at THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, OR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on and after the 11th April, 1903.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. JACKSON, Secretary.

Shanghai, 22nd April, 1903. [395] THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Beconside Arcade, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1903, the following Resolution was passed:— That the final CALL of FIFTY CENTS per SHARE upon all the Holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company in respect of all the Shares held by them in the above Company be and the same is hereby made. Such Call to be paid to the Company at their Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 9th day of May, 1903.

And NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, Interest will be charged as from the said 9th day of May, 1903, at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the said 9th day of May, 1903, up to the actual dates of payment of the same. Shareholders are particularly requested to note that upon presentation at the Office of the company of the Banker's Receipt for payment of the Call, together with the Certificate of the Shares, in respect of which the Call has been paid, an endorsement to that effect will be made upon the Certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1903. [1190] COAL STORAGE.

YAU MATI—Iron Piers. Every facility for loading and discharging Cargo-boats. Apply to— G. C. MOXON, Manager, CHINA COMMERICAL CO., LD., Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1903. [1270]

PURE FRESH WATER THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager, 1st Floor, 37, Canaught Road Hongkong, 13th June, 1902.

ON SALE. THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST 1903.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE. The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, which is carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, &c., &c. The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. The Directories and Descriptions are of

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Light. Perfect
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O ALTERATION.
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UNDAY, 10th
May
WEDNESDAY, 6th
May
WEDNESDAY, 13th
May
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April, 1903

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 9th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 18th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 25th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELUS"	On 1st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSE"	On 4th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OUPACK"	On 9th June.

HOMEWARDS.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and	"JASON"	On 12th May.
ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 17th May.
LIVERPOOL via GENOA	"PATROCLOS"	On 26th May.
LONDON	"CAICHAS"	On 4th June.
LIVERPOOL via GENOA	"HYSON"	On 12th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd June.
ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 7th July.

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FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"AJAX"	On 29th May.
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via		
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		

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AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1903. [10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th May.
SHANGHAI	"TIEN-TSIN"	On 6th May.
SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 7th May.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 8th May.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 9th May.
TIEN-TSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 15th May.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 29th May.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
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For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903. [11]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via INLAND SEA		
STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN
"INDRAJAH"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth
"INDRASAMBA"	5,197	R. P. Craven
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	W. E. Craven

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to
ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1903. [14]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. 司公限有船輪華中		THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY	
FOR MOJI, KOBE, MANZANILLO, MEXICO AND SAN FRANCISCO.		TRADE MARK	
THE Steamship		<p>This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Central Hospital by Messrs. Renan, Jober, Veigas and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.</p>	
<p>"LOTHIAN," Captain Williamson, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 21st May, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Com- pany's Office, 35, Queen's Road Central, 2nd Floor.</p>		<p>THERAPION No.1 is a re- sult of the latest and most successful researches of the University of Paris, effectually superseding injections the use of which were irreparable harm by laying the foundation of the disease and other serious diseases. It is perfectly free from irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.</p>	
<p>J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent.</p>		<p>THERAPION No.2 is for the blood, scrofuly, pimples, spots, blotches, pain and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, goni, rheumatism and all diseases from which the skin has been made liable to employ mercury, arsenic, &c., to the destruction of</p>	
<p>Hongkong, 30th April, 1903. [1318] NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.</p>			

THE Undermentioned GENERAL AGENTS
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are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
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service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for OCEAN PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
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DOWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [18]

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POWDER
IS HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE.
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of
THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT,
furnishing a most agreeable method of adminis-
tering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL
or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and
mild, and is especially adapted for Children.
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
Prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London.
[182]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.
A FULL REPORT
OF THE
MEETING OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
regarding the above question has been
published as a SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT to the
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."
Copies of the Supplement may be obtained
price 10 Cents per Copy Cash, or \$1 a dozen.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1903. [57]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"LAISANG"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 6th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1903. [1345]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"BOMBAY"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. To-day, 4th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1903. [1]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"ZIETEN"
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M. To-day, the 4th May.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 11th of May will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 11th May, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 11th May, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1903. [15]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,
AND
THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"CALCHAS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 30th instant.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 6th May.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th May will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 13th May, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1903. [10-12]

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"SURVIA"
Captain Borch, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 2nd inst.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1903. [1341]

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, NOR
THE OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or
the Crew of the following Vessels during their
stay in Hongkong Harbour—
Dixie, Swedish barque, A. P. Larsson—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kronprinz, British 4-m. barque, T. E. Berch.
—Standard Oil Co.
[57]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND
SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"MARIA VALERIE"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, where delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before Noon, on the 9th inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER, WILBER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1903. [1208]

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FLUID
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CRUDE FLUID
POWDER
EMBROCATION
SOAPS
DISINFECTORS
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FRAGRANT
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DOES NOT
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matologists and adopted in the
Paris Hospitals in the treatment
of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis,
Eczema and Skin diseases ge-
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Shanghai and Yokohama;
Messrs. W. BREWER & Co., Hongkong and
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YUEN CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Fuchow;
Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin;
Messrs. HODGE & Co., "Seoul Press," Seoul;
"NAGASAKI PRESS" Office, Nagasaki;
"KOREA CHRONICLE" Office, Kobe;
The "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong; and
the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

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BEER.**
EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
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This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and
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to contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
full measure age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively spark-
ling, and perfectly pure.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [374]

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REAL PANAMAS!!
REAL PANAMAS!!!

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ABOUT 27th INST.

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K. UYEMURA, MANAGER
Hongkong, 4th March, 1903. [175]

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Sasabara, Tsumakura, Yoshinotsu, Yoshio, Yumokura, and other Coals.
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MONUMENTS.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application
All descriptions of Granite for Export.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [1189]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY.
DR. M. H. CHAUN.
7, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [796]

GESUCHT.
WIRD ein Deutscher als Vertreter für
den deutschen Klub "Eintracht."
Gehaltsbedingungen nach Ueberei-kunft.
Adresse:
VORSTAND, KLUB-EINTRACHT.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1903. [1170]

